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v. *Oregon* (208 U. S. 412). Certainly the Eleventh Amendment did not "deny to the courts of the United States any jurisdiction whatever in any case in which an American Commonwealth is made a defendant" (p. 114). Nor did the United States Supreme Court, in *Lochner v. New York* (198 U. S. 45), sustain a law of New York State establishing a ten-hour day and sixty-hour week for bakers (p. 209, note).

LEONARD P. FOX.

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VEBLEN, THORSTEIN. *The Nature of Peace*. Pp. xiii, 367. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

With each of Mr. Veblen's books there comes the gratifying certainty that every problem which he treats will be approached from a new viewpoint and that even the most hackneyed questions will acquire new interest when subjected to his searching analysis. In this work he has given an illuminating critique of the part played by the state in peace and in war. The conclusion reached by the author is that the state is an organization growing out of warlike operations, and that while it is an instrument adapted to the making of peace, it is not adapted to perpetuating it.

Probably no more scathing arraignment of the doctrine of balance of power has ever been made than that contained in this book. He shows how this doctrine has disregarded real national interests, subordinating them to a desire for power and domination, and that in the desire to secure power the welfare of the mass of the people has been completely lost sight of.

The book contains an excellent analysis of the effect of industrial life on the militant and aggressive tendencies in national organization. The author evidently believes that through such industrial development, the pacific tendencies of the masses of the people, and the spirit of solidarity of the working classes, will be so strengthened that political leaders can no longer arraign nation against nation.

Probably the most important conclusion reached by the author is that we cannot hope for anything approaching a durable peace until "the present pecuniary law and order, with all its incidents of ownership and investment," is completely changed.

L. S. R.

VON SCHIERBRAND, WOLF. *Austria-Hungary: the Polyglot Empire*. Pp. vii, 352. Price, \$3.00. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1917.

Dr. von Schierbrand was in Austria from 1912 to 1916, thus having ample time to see the Dual Monarchy both at peace and at war. While disclaiming the production of another "war book," the author nevertheless and necessarily touches upon war topics, especially near the end where he discussed refuge camps, visits to war prisoners, the future of Austria-Hungary, and so forth. For the most part, however, the work is a description and interpretation of the forces at work in this many-sided country. The historical background is given in the opening chapters, showing how the "polyglot empire" came to be; the racial question, with its disrupting tendencies, is adequately presented; the political and social